

**AMUSEMENTS.**  
**Crawford Grand Opera House.**  
**WEEK OF MARCH 16.**  
**JUST ONE WAVE OF LAUGHTER**  
**THE DE MONCOS,**  
The World's Greatest Hypnotists.  
A high class entertainment consisting of  
**Heavy Cataplexy, Oriental Hypnotism.**  
An entire change of program each performance.  
**PRICES: 10, 20 and 30 Cents.**  
Ladies will be admitted free Monday night if accompanied by a person with a paid 20c ticket.  
Seats now on sale at Mossbacher's.  
Next Attraction—Sol Smith Russell.  
**MONDAY, MARCH 23.**  
The Eminent Comedian  
**SOL SMITH RUSSELL**  
In a Grand Double Bill.  
The new three act comedy,  
**An Every Day Man,**  
and a one act play,  
**Mr. Valentines Christmas**  
Prices \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c according to location. Sale will open on Friday at 9 o'clock.

**Sealed Proposals.**  
City Clerk's Office.  
Wichita, Kan., March 16, 1896.  
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 5 o'clock p. m., March 22, 1896, for the construction of the 5-1-2 feet wide permanent sidewalk on the north side of Third street between Main and Water street. Said sidewalk to be of stone, brick, cement or asphaltum, and according to specifications on file in the office of the City Engineer.  
Each proposal must state distinctly the kind of material bid upon, the price per square foot, and be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the City of Wichita in the sum of \$10 as a guarantee of good faith.  
The Mayor and Council reserve the right to reject any or all bids.  
C. S. SMITH,  
City Clerk.  
C stands for coal. 105-1f.  
**Election Proclamation.**  
I, L. M. Cox, Mayor of the City of Wichita, County of Sedgewick, State of Kansas, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law do hereby make proclamation to the qualified electors of the said City of Wichita that there will be held on Tuesday the 17th day of April, A. D. 1896, an election for the purpose of electing the following named officers, to-wit:  
One (1) councilman from the First ward, vice, F. W. Oliver, term expires.  
One (1) councilman from the Second ward, vice, R. E. Guthrie, term expires.  
One (1) councilman from the Third ward, vice, William Jones, term expires.  
One (1) councilman from the Fourth ward, vice, J. M. Minick, term expires.  
One (1) councilman from the Fifth ward, vice, R. F. McLean, term expires.  
One (1) councilman from the Sixth ward, vice, Joseph Maxwell, term expires.  
Also six members of the Board of Education, to-wit:  
One (1) member from the First ward.  
One (1) member from the Second ward.  
One (1) member from the Third ward.  
One (1) member from the Fourth ward.  
One (1) member from the Fifth ward.  
One (1) member from the Sixth ward.  
Done at Wichita, Kan., this 16th day of March, A. D. 1896.  
(Seal.) L. M. COX, Mayor.  
Attest: C. S. SMITH, City Clerk.  
O stands for oil. 105-1f.  
**Advice to Mothers.**  
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, relieves all pain, cures wind, colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Used by millions of mothers.  
**Take the Ferguson stage from Perry to Pawnee. Meets all trains. 143 ft**  
**Exchange stables at Orlando and Still water. We make a specialty of carrying passengers between these points. Traveling men's patronage solicited. SHIPLEY, VAN WYKE & SHIPLEY.**  
J stands for Johnny. 105-1f.  
Will give piano lessons at 315 South Lawrence avenue to new beginners for 25c, and 50c to more advanced scholars. Miss Cora B. Curtis. d104-21\*  
Fresh, sweet butter, 2 lbs for 25c. Fresh eggs, 3 doz for 25c. Sample shows retained at wholesale prices. Red Front Racket, Main and First streets. d104-21\*  
S stands for soap. 105-1f.

**THE BEST WAY TO GET THERE IS OVER THE SANTA FE ROUTE.**  
Leaving Wichita at 3:45 p. m. and arriving at Cripple Creek at 11:15 the next morning. The Santa Fe lands you right in the heart of the city. For illustrated pamphlet descriptive of Cripple Creek call on or address  
TAGG & GARVEY,  
City Ticket Agents.

**CHANGE OF TRAIN SERVICE ON THE ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.**  
Commanding Schedule, Dec. 8, train No. 8, leaving Wichita for the South at 4:22 a. m. will run daily except Sunday and train No. 4, leaving for the North at 12:15 a. m. daily except Sunday and train No. 1, leaving for the South at 12:15 a. m. daily except Monday.  
HAL S. RAY,  
City Ticket Agent.

**ARE YOU GOING TO KANSAS CITY? REMEMBER THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.**  
The only line running a strictly Wichita-Kansas City train. Leaving Wichita at 9:55 p. m. arriving at Kansas City next morning at 7:30. This train runs daily except Sunday, and therefore always leaves on time. Nice chair cars and Pullman sleepers.  
Notice the leaving time, and the next time you go to Kansas City take the Missouri Pacific. Always on time. Never late. Fine equipment. Leaves Wichita at a reasonable hour and arrives at Kansas City neither too late nor too early. Ticket office 114 North Main street. Depot corner Second and Wichita streets.

**Do You Know**  
That the Frisco Line (St. Louis and San Francisco railway) is positively the only line running two daily through passenger trains from Wichita to St. Louis, without change, leaving Wichita at 12:35 p. m. and 10:30 p. m., arriving in St. Louis at 6:30 p. m. and 7:15 a. m. The equipment of these trains is first class in every particular, consisting of elegant reclining chair cars (seats free) and Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleepers.  
If you are going beyond St. Louis remember that connection with all lines for the east, northeast and southeast is made in the magnificent new Grand Union station, St. Louis, the largest and handsomest passenger station in the world.  
For sleeping car berths and all information relative to rates, routes, etc., call at Santa Fe Route ticket office, southwest corner Main and Douglas, or Douglas avenue station.

**HOMESEKERS' EXCURSIONS.**  
VIA THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.  
On March 10th, April 7th and 21st and May 5th, 1896, the Missouri Pacific railway company will sell tickets for one fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00, to all points in Arkansas, Indian Territory, Texas and Arizona east of and including Maricopa, and to Lake Charles, La. Tickets will be limited to fifteen days. For further information call on or address  
E. E. BLECKLEY,  
P. & T. A., Mo. Pac. Ry.,  
No. 114 North Main St., Wichita, Kan.

**CRIPPLE CREEK.**  
**THE GREAT GOLD FIELD OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.**  
Is easily reached via the Great Missouri Pacific Railway, either via Pueblo, Colorado Springs, or both. Colorado express leaves Wichita daily at 5:20 p. m. arriving at Pueblo or Colorado Springs for breakfast. Cripple Creek is only a few hours ride from Pueblo or Colorado Springs.  
**FOREIGN GOSSIP.**  
—The British islands are better provided with rivers than any other country of the same size on the globe.  
—In Norway girls are ineligible for matrimony until they have earned certificates for proficiency in knitting, baking and spinning.  
—Starting from Steinbach in Bavaria, in a five hours' walk one may tread the soil of two kingdoms, two duchies and three principalities.  
—Portugal will celebrate next year the 400th anniversary of Vasco da Gama's setting out on his voyage around the Cape of Good Hope to India.  
—Italians believe that to avert the evil eye it is sufficient to hang anything red colored over the bed or to wear a red coral, but white corals do not exercise a similar spell.  
—A Druidical dolmen has been transported from Brittany and erected again in its original form over the grave of an archeologist named Piketty at Meudon, outside of Paris. It is called the dolmen of Kerhan, comes from the neighborhood of Lochmariaquer, and consists of 14 blocks of granite.  
—In several pictures recently discovered in the catacombs of Egypt laborers with a distinctly Semitic type of nose are represented as working on the pyramids, and these illustrations are supported by some scholars to confirm the story of the Hebrew bondage as related in the book of Genesis.  
—The new opera house to be erected in the Haymarket, London, will occupy almost exactly the same area of ground which the former Her Majesty's covered and the chief entrance will be in Charles street. The stalls and grand tier will be reached by marble staircases leading from an entrance hall of magnificent proportions.  
—Nineteen hundred salmon were taken at one haul of a seine by a fisherman in Elliott bay, near Seattle, a few days ago. It was the largest haul ever made thereabout. His catch landed the fisherman's boat down to within three inches of the water. At the same time and place another fisherman took 1,600 salmon in one haul and another took over 1,000.

**Russia's Plague of Rodents.**  
Russia has suffered from a genuine plague of rats and mice, and the story is attractively told by the United States Consul Heenan at Odessa, in a report to the state department. The vermin first appeared in southern Russia in the autumn of 1893, and they increased in number with marvelous rapidity, owing to the heavy grain harvests leaving much grain unthreshed, and to the mild weather. In addition to the common house and field mouse, another and new variety appeared, having a long sharp nose. These mice overran every place, and they moved in vast numbers like armies, and in instances did not hesitate to attack men and animals. While the rats were not so numerous as the mice, they were more destructive, eating everything, gnawing away woodwork, and even ruining entire buildings. After exhausting all other means, the plague was finally terminated in 1894 by resort to bacteriology, when the vermin were destroyed by the inoculation of a few rodents with contagious disease germs.—Washington Post.

**At the Party.**  
Miss Maud—What an artless girl Miss Shylke is!  
Miss Irene—Yes, dear Minnie has caught her point on very carefully this evening.—Chicago Tribune

**GOLD AT CRIPPLE CREEK.**  
The fabulously rich gold mining district of Cripple Creek, Colorado, is attracting hundreds of people. By spring the rush bids fair to be enormous. That there is an abundance of gold there is demonstrated beyond doubt. Fortunes are being rapidly made.

**HOMESEKERS' EXCURSION.**  
The Rock Island Route will have on sale February 11th and March 19th Homeseekers excursion tickets to points in Southern Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, Arizona, Oklahoma and Indian Territory at one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip plus \$2.00. Tickets good fifteen days and final limit for return thirty-one days from date of sale.  
TAGG & GARVEY,  
City Ticket Agents.

**PEOPLE'S PARTY STATE CONVENTION.**  
HUTCHINSON, MARCH 18.  
The Santa Fe route and Frisco line will sell round trip tickets to Hutchinson at one fare. Tickets on sale March 17 and 18, good returning until March 23 and 24.  
TAGG & GARVEY,  
City Ticket Agents.

**HOMESEKERS' EXCURSION.**  
On March 10th will sell round trip tickets to points in Arkansas, Arizona, Missouri, Oklahoma and Indian Territory and Texas, at rate of one fare plus \$2.00. For particulars call on or address  
TAGG & GARVEY,  
City Ticket Agents.

## SPEED OF TRAINS.

**How It Is Affected by the Diurnal Rotation of the Earth.**

An Intricate Mathematical Calculation Upon the Movements of Railway Trains in Different Directions—A Puzzling Problem.

It is as far from Buffalo to New York as it is from New York to Buffalo, yet if we are to believe the reasoning of Mr. Alexander Hogg, a correspondent of the Railway Gazette, the railway run can be made more easily in the former direction because the speed of the eastward moving train being added to that of the rotating earth, the reduction of weight due to centrifugal force is greater. We quote such portions of Mr. Hogg's letter as do not involve difficult mathematics:

"In 1891 the New York Central & Hudson River railroad ran a train 436½ miles in 425 minutes and 49 seconds, or an average of 61½ miles per hour. The weight of this train was 460,000 pounds. The same company, on September 11, this year, made the remarkable run of the same 436½ miles in 407-2-5 minutes; this was an average of 64-2-6 miles per hour.

"The New York Central, in starting both times from New York city, necessarily retarded its own speed. From Albany to Buffalo, due west, the train encountered not only the prevailing west wind, but the force of the earth's rotation eastward.

"Owing to the diurnal rotation of the earth, bodies at the equator press toward the earth with 288-288ths of the pressure they would were the earth deprived of its rotation. If, therefore, the rotation of the earth could be accelerated until it took only 1-17th of the present sidereal day to make a complete turn or revolution, the centrifugal tendency would be increased (17) 2 fold; that is it would be 289 times as great as now, and bodies at the equator would have no pressure downward, or as we say, would weigh nothing. This rate of revolution would not be sufficient to deprive bodies anywhere else of their entire weight.

"Now, let us apply this to railroad trains. A train running east at the equator would be lightened as compared with the weight on a still earth. If running due west, the result would be (less). And the difference of weight between the same train, running east and west with the same velocity, would be (a certain) fraction of its total absolute pressure. Example: Taking a train running say 70 feet per second, or nearly 48 miles per hour, this fraction would not be far from 1-1,600th part. In running 60 miles per hour, it would be 1-1,280th part, and if running 100 miles per hour, or 147 feet per second, it would be the 1-705th part, nearly, and it would be greater as both speed and weight of the train are increased. The train of the New York Central was 287 feet long and weighed 465,000 pounds.

"This calculation, it will be observed, as said, will be true for the equator. The New York Central train ran from Albany to Buffalo upon about the 42d parallel of latitude, and \*\*\* therefore, this calculation should be corrected for this latitude, and would be about 7-10th as great."

Other correspondents agree with Mr. Hogg in principle, though not accepting all his mathematics. One of them ends his letter with the following rather jocose suggestion:  
"It is well known that when the moon is above us it draws movable objects away from the earth, and when it is on the opposite side of the earth it draws the earth away from movable objects here, thereby causing the tides. It might be well to suggest to the New York Central officers, that, as the tides travel from east to west, they may perhaps offset the disadvantages under Mr. Hogg's theory by starting when the position of the moon is propitious, and as they would 'keep in the tide,' while going west, they may still be able to make fast time going west, even if the engineers, or indeed the engines themselves, learn of the disadvantages of centrifugal force when they are trying to make Buffalo."—Literary Digest.

**Number of Gallons in the Ocean.**  
The mathematicians figure on everything nowadays, from the number of leaves in a given extent of forest to the probable number of molecules of matter that it takes to make up the universe. One of the most curious calculations which we have met with recently is one in which a German professor gives figures to show the number of gallons of water in the Pacific ocean. He first considers the average depth and then the average length and breadth, and then throws the whole into a square and the square into a globe. He finds that this aqueous globe would be exactly 720 miles in diameter. Next he considers ocean water as weighing 10 pounds to the gallon, and finds that this immense sphere, were it a hollow metal globe, would hold 200,000,000,000,000 gallons! These figures represent the number of gallons of water now in the largest division of the earth's seas. It would take that amount of water more than 1,000,000 years to pour over the precipice at Niagara!—St. Louis Republic.

## OBSTINACY OF LLAMAS.

Mules Are Vacillating Compared with These Stubborn Brutes.

The boy called "Up-a!" to the llama, lifting his finger as if to point them up the trail. Ordinarily they would have obeyed; but the aggressive manner of Barton had roused their obstinacy, and they did not budge. The boy put his shoulder to the ribs of one, and heaved hard; but the brute stood its ground.

"Well, it is to wait!" said he; and ran about the path, gathering up very small pebbles until his shabby hat was full. Then he sat down on a boulder that jutted from the bank, settling himself as if for a long rest. Then he threw a mild and measured pebble at each llama. They turned their heads a little and wrinkled their disagreeable noses. He waited for some time and then pitched two more pebbles—whereas he had the same effect. So he sat, slowly and mechanically tossing his harmless missiles upon the dense hair of his charges. Evidently he was in no hurry, and the two travelers, impatient as they were, had too much wisdom of experience to try to push him. They sat quietly in their saddles, watching the droll scene. It was very ridiculous to need deliverance from two stupid beasts, and to get it from such an unlikely little tatterdemalion. His ragged clothing was of very thick coarse cloth, and upon his feet were the clumsy yampus or rawhide sandals of mountain Peru, and he wore thick stockings rising to his knees. Over his trousers was a curious garment, half apron and half leggings; and over-sleeves of the same material, hung with a cord about his neck, came up over the elbows of his coat. These two garments were knit in very strange patterns, amid which were square, brown llamas wandering up and down a gray background. Around his waist was a woven belt, now very old, but of beautiful colors and workmanship. And his face—a what a brown round riddle!

"How do call yourself, friend?" asked the professor, in Spanish. "And have you ten years or more?"  
"Ramon Ynga, senior. And the other I do not know. I have been here a long time—ever since they built the mill at Casapalca."  
"You must be about 15, then. And where do you live?"  
"There, above," answered Ramon, tossing another pebble.  
"A curious habit of the mountain men," said the professor. "These mountain Indians, instead of living in the valleys, climb to the very tops of these peaks, and build there their squalid stone hovels. They seem to think nothing of the eternal clambering up and down."  
An hour crawled by, and the stones in Ramon's hat were running low. Suddenly the brown llama turned with a sort of disgust, and rode off up the trail. The gray one hesitated a moment, snorted, and followed. "That way they get tired, sir," said the boy emptying his hat and pulling it down upon his thatch of black hair.

"I'd take a good deal to them!" growled Barton, who had great confidence in the Saxon way of forcing things.  
"No, the boy is quite right. It is another case where you must not try to be smarter than nature. The llama is the stubbornest brute alive; a mule is vacillating, compared to him. If you put a pound too much on his load, he will lie down; and you might beat him to death, or build a fire beside him, but he would not get up. Nobody but a Peruvian Indian can do anything with a Peruvian camel, and Ramon has just shown us the proper tactics. Hurt the animal, and he only grows more sullen; but the pebbles merely tease him until he can bear it no longer. And really, he repays patience when he behaves well, for he is the only animal that can work effectively at these terrific altitudes, where horses and mules are practically useless. But adequate (for Charles F. Lummis, in St. Nicholas).

**City Conservatories.**  
The modern conservatory is not intended for the cultivation of flowers, but merely as a place to advantageously display them, says an exchange. Tropical foliage is preferred, not only because it is decorative, but because it comes from the shadowy, stifling jungles and can be appropriately housed in the steam-heated, shaded city house. For conservatories such as these there are no gardens. They are stocked and tended by some city florist. When a rich man wants a conservatory he goes to his florist and tells him the sort of effect he wants to produce. The two talk it over and the florist agrees to stock and take charge of it for so much a month. His men look after the health of the plants. The only responsibility undertaken by the client is the heating of the conservatory. If he allows the plants to be killed by cold he has to pay for them. They are mainly palms and ferns, of which there are endless varieties. These are not transplanted, but stand in tubs and pots that may be hidden in as costly jars as the rich man can afford. In their season plants in bloom are furnished and these are removed and replaced as circumstances warrant.—X. Y. Sun.

**A Lucky Fall.**  
A heavy-set, well-dressed and good-looking young man slipped off the pavement and rolled into a big puddle. A little newsboy passing by stopped long enough to sing a few words of "The Bulldog on the Bank and the Bulldog in the Pool." The gentleman somehow had sat down on his nice derby hat. Scrambling to his feet, the water dripping from his clothing, he went into a store to purchase a hat. Though he had bumped his head on a cobblestone he was not hurt, for he was a life insurance man not born to die. The hat man, thinking seriously upon the victim's narrow escape, took a \$5,000 policy of life insurance and the solicitor went away happy.—Chicago News.

## IN LAW.

"Dot how can you break it, Mr. Brief?"  
"Remember, 'where there's a will there's a way.'—Brooklyn Life.

**His Career.**  
He says he is pursuing art. With paint he tries to make it; but here is where the trouble lies. He cannot overcome it.—Puck.

**She Cost Him Money.**  
Mrs. Rhinestone—My daughter is a girl who likes to be well treated.  
Van Waffles—Yes, I have noticed that every time I have taken her out.—N. Y. Recorder.

**Danger in Misapprehension.**  
Miss Kittish—Mr. Spudds is quite a reserved gentleman.  
Miss Flynn—Yes, but you needn't think he's reserved for you. I've decided to marry him myself.—To Date.

**No Plus Ultra.**  
Brown—How much a quarrelsome character as Smith?  
Jones—Never. I think he'd provoke a professional pugilist into a fight.—Brooklyn Life.

## MAKE-BELIEVE FOOD.

Adulterants Now Include Pulverized Oligar Boxes.

Hardly Anything That We Eat Is Absolutely Pure—Wines and Liquors Are Also Doctored to Increase the Merchant's Profits.

An analysis by the Massachusetts board of health showed that several leading dealers in cocoanut were increasing their profits by pulverizing broken cocoanut shells and mixing with ground pepper. When the attention of the authorities was called to this swindle the general quality of ground pepper all over the country took a sudden rise. Trade price lists had hardly reached Europe when some enterprising French and Italian manufacturers began to send huge bags of "poivre," a compound made by grinding up almond shells, olive stones, cherry twigs and other ligneous fibers, flavored with a few drops of pepper extract. When the wholesale grocers and spice dealers found out about "poivre," the loudest denunciations of the new adulterant came from the lips of the worthy cocoanut shell grinders.

At one time, when the sugar duty depended upon the color of the article, being lowest upon the raw, dark brown and highest upon pure white, the officials noticed a sudden falling off in the imports of the latter and an immense increase in the former. To the eye and judged by ordinary standards the stuff seemed the poorest and impurest raw sugar imported. The chemists in a short time demonstrated that the raw sugar had been refined in the west Indies, and then, to make the tariff light, had been mixed with fine clay until it looked like mud. It only needed to be dissolved in water, filtered, boiled down, and then it was as pure and white as sugar as can be produced.

In examining what was sold all through New England as powdered cinnamon, Massachusetts chemists were amazed to find that it did not contain a particle of that bark, and they could not discover a trace of the substance which powdered cinnamon is usually adulterated. Finally, in the red powder, they found something green, which turned out to be a fragment of an internal revenue stamp, such as is used for tobacco. This gave the dew, and enabled them to show that the mysterious stuff was old cigar boxes, dried and ground up and flavored with a few drops of essential oil. The authorities not only published the discovery forthwith, but attacked the brand so vigorously that in the next month all in the market had been confiscated or destroyed.

In Boston a man has a machine which takes the favorite food of that city, splits each bean into two grains, channels, and finishes these so much like coffee that when roasted they deceive the average grocer. In Chicago another commercial crook has a machine which makes a roast coffee bean out of coarse and damaged wheat flour. The dice which cut out the grains are so well contrived that out of 200 no two are alike.  
Sophisticated wines and liquors were formerly very common. One house in Hamburg and one in Bremen not very long ago did a large business with the United States. They were quite honest in their dishonesty, and spared the government by announcing in their bills of lading that their champagne was "carbonated gooseberry," their old cognac flavored with "potato spirit," or "industrial alcohol," and their Benedictine "medicinal cordial." They left the lying to the American customers, knowing, probably, that the new world is far superior in this regard to the old world.

In spite of the cheapness and wholesomeness of American wines, the officials occasionally run down people who make a scant livelihood by compounding poor imitations. The New York board of health, for example, found a "vineyard" in the cellar of an old warehouse in the heart of the business center. It consisted of a lot of old bottles, in which the proprietor was fermenting damaged raisins and decayed currants. The resulting wine, after being filtered and fortified, was then allowed to rot. The officers threw several gallons into the sewer and arrested the vintner. His defense was novel, if not ludicrous. He said: "I am a gentleman and a Christian. That wine may not seem good, but it is splendid. And I wish it distinctly understood that it is respectable, because I sell it to 1,000 churches for communion wine."

In the manufacture of jellies, confectionery and bonbons the soul of adulteration runs riot. A cheap crab-apple jelly, made in New York, but sold by the trade, generally consists of water, glucose, burned sugar, elder vinegar, oil of vitrol and vegetable gelatine. It is sold as cheap as five cents a glass, and is said to cost less than three cents, the tumbler included. Of the Turkish fig paste, Arabian delight and jubbe paste, much of which was once and all paste, much of which was once and all paste, which is still believed to be imported, nearly every ounce is made in the great manufacturing cities of the country.  
Of 200 brands of chocolate, plain or confectionery, examined officially, not 20 are pure. Sugar, starch, glucose, terra alba, barytes, brown ochre, clay, Venetian brown and other adulterations are added to it, until in some cases there is not more than 15 per cent. of the genuine article in what is offered under its name. Some years ago, in the factory of one of the largest makers in this country, the board of health found a ton of Venetian brown in the work room, with the workmen busy mixing it in the machines with the chocolate.—Philadelphia Times.

## A GLIMPSE OF ROYALTY.

An American Who Was Not at All Overawed by Nobles.

An American, after a late breakfast in a Paris hotel, sauntered to the entrance and stood on the sidewalk in front of the door enjoying his morning cigar. A young woman attired in a riding habit came out of the hotel and stood beside him for a few minutes, looking eagerly up and down the avenue. The American glanced at her and turned to other objects in the street before him.

Soon a groom brought two horses and held them by the bridles. The lady glanced at her watch and then bowed to a gentleman, who drove up in a barouche from the side street. He jumped out of the carriage, dismissed the driver and beckoned to the lady, who joined him at the curbstone. After a brief pause the lady was put on her horse, and the gentleman mounted the other horse, and the two riders started for their morning canter without an attendant.

This scene was idly watched by the American at the hotel door. The hotel proprietor, who had stood behind him in the doorway, remarked:  
"You do not appear to know who those people are."  
"That is true," was the answer. "I have not the honor of their acquaintance."  
"The gentleman is the king of Portugal, who is now staying in Paris and is soon to visit the royal family in England."  
"Yes; a gentlemanly-looking man, but I must say he mounted his horse rather clumsily."  
"The lady was a Spanish princess, the Infanta Eulalia, who went out to America not long ago."  
The hotel proprietor, who considered it a great privilege to have royalty under his roof, expected the disclosure would create a marked impression upon his American guest; but he was mistaken. The American betrayed neither curiosity nor interest.  
"She rides well," he remarked, quietly. "But I have seen English girls, and American girls, too, who rode more gracefully."  
The Frenchman looked disturbed. His royal patronage was not appreciated at what he considered was its full value.  
"Are you not interested," he inquired, "in the fact that you have seen a king and have smoked in the presence of a princess?"  
"Well, no," said the American. "I saw at Oxford the other day the son of an Asiatic prince who interested me. He wore a blue tunic and a green pair of trousers; and carried two pink parasols, and upon his neck was a gold locket containing a lock of his mother's hair and two of his father's teeth cut into idols. That was a prince who was unique in this part of the world, and who really excited my curiosity. I saw nothing in this king and the princess that should command my attention, more than I see every day in very ordinary people. Why should I give them more than a passing consideration? If, like Queen Victoria, they have high mental and moral qualities that should appeal to my respect, I will give it when I learn that the qualities are wisely used for the people over whom by the accident of birth they happen to be placed. Until then they are only ordinary people to me."  
More royalty was wasted upon that American.—Youth's Companion.

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The Frenchman looked disturbed. His royal patronage was not appreciated at what he considered was its full value.  
"Are you not interested," he inquired, "in the fact that you have seen a king and have smoked in the presence of a princess?"  
"Well, no," said the American. "I saw at Oxford the other day the son of an Asiatic prince who interested me. He wore a blue tunic and a green pair of trousers; and carried two pink parasols, and upon his neck was a gold locket containing a lock of his mother's hair and two of his father's teeth cut into idols. That was a prince who was unique in this part of the world, and who really excited my curiosity. I saw nothing in this king and the princess that should command my attention, more than I see every day in very ordinary people. Why should I give them more than a passing consideration? If, like Queen Victoria, they have high mental and moral qualities that should appeal to my respect, I will give it when I learn that the qualities are wisely used for the people over whom by the accident of birth they happen to be placed. Until then they are only ordinary people to me."

More royalty was wasted upon that American.—Youth's Companion.

## THE RUSTLERS' WAR.

Outgrowth of Trouble Between Cattle Men and Agriculturists.

In Wyoming irrigation struggled for some years with an obstacle more formidable than aridity. This was the organized stock interest which flourished on the public lands, wastefully using the public streams to produce crops of natural hay and to water great herds of cattle. While many of the leaders of this industry were of liberal and progressive mind, and freely conceded that they had neither a moral nor a legal right to stand in the way of progress, an aggressive and troublesome minority insisted that cattle were worth more than men to Wyoming.  
The final conflict came in the "Rustlers' war" of 1892, with its ignominious and crushing defeat of the cattlemen and their hired outlaws from Texas. With thatiasco the barriers of opposition fell once and for all, and the irrigation sentiment has since dominated the state. Reclamation and settlement in Wyoming and similar localities elsewhere have never really menaced the stock industry, and have rather vindicated the necessity of its reorganization upon a more democratic basis. There will be more cattle in the aggregate, but distributed among a multitude of small owners living in the irrigated valleys. There they will raise the diversified products

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essential to their support, and great crops of winter fodder for cattle, while the adjacent uplands will serve for summer pastures. This process has begun, and it results in the elevation of the character of the men and of their industry alike.—William E. Smythe, in Century.

## Banking in Russia.

In Russia the state bank advances money at 4½ per cent. a year on all kinds of goods in amounts as high as two-thirds of their value. It takes money on deposit at 1½ per cent. A little while ago, to assist the grain trade, the government bought largely direct from the producers and will soon be the largest holder of grain in the country. It has nearly completed the absorption of private railroad lines, has acquired the monopoly of the manufacture of spirits and the control of the retail trade, is about to take the wine and sugar trade into its hands and very likely the coal trade as well.—Chicago News.

## His Calculation.

Inspector—You don't carry enough life preservers.  
Steamboat Man—Oh, I guess there are enough for the people who would think of them in an emergency.—Puck.

## Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



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